

Sale Days—To-Day (Thurs.), Friday & Saturday, Oct. 19th, 20th & 21st, at 2 P. M. Each Day In

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BY ORDER OF
Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim
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APARTMENT, 270 PARK AVENUE
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Julia F. Stout
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By Booth Tarkington
"Gentle Julia" is Tarkington at his best; it could not be more readable, it is simply delightful from cover to cover."
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LIGHT BATHS \$1.25
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Ladies daily, 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Men daily, 2-8 P. M. Sunday 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

HOOVER DECRIES TOO MUCH RAIL CONTROL

Says Overregulation Causes Huge Inefficiency and Public Pays Bill.

SPEAKS FOR TOWNSEND

Urges Return of Michigan Senator Because of His Record in Achievements.

DETROIT, Oct. 18.—Too much regulation of the railroads is responsible for their inability to meet the transportation demands of the country, and this failure of the rail system costs the producers and consumers of necessities of life a sum equal to the cost of administering the Federal Government, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, said in one of two addresses here today.

Mr. Hoover completed here a series of speeches on behalf of Senator Townsend, who should be returned, he said, because of his close contact with administrative affairs and his prominent position in Congress.

Discussing the rail situation as it now relates to grain and coal shipments, Mr. Hoover said:

"The American roads have been so overregulated during the last score of years that they find it difficult to finance the cost of acquiring rolling stock and equipment necessary to keep pace with the ever increasing industrial and agricultural needs of the country.

"Every year there has developed a serious coal shortage and as a result there is today in New York a 5 per cent. premium a bushel on wheat for export, due to the inability of the railroads to move grain in sufficient quantity to fill foreign demand. The premium does not add to the wealth of the farmer, but is a direct charge against his just profit.

"There also exists a premium on soft coal ranging from 35 to 60 per cent. above the normal price, because of the coal shortage. If there were sufficient capacity to transport the coal which the mines are capable of producing there would be no such premium.

"It is safe to estimate that the car shortage levies a direct charge each year on both the producer and consumer of necessities of life which amounts to no less than the entire annual cost of administering the affairs of the Federal Government."

GERMAN SHIPS MAY UNLOAD LIQUOR AT SEA

Prepared to Land in Canada if Other Measures Fail.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Oct. 18.

A fleet of ships with steel safety vaults to take off liquor from German ships before entering American waters is being considered seriously in Hamburg shipping circles to defeat the prohibition ruling by Attorney-General Daugherty.

An official of the North German Lloyd said that in case the ruling is enforced to the letter it would be a simple matter to unload to a waiting liquor barge, and pick up the cargo on returning. He believed it would also be easy to judge the amount of liquor required to reach American waters, throwing overboard possibly a small remainder. He said his company is prepared to arrange for landings in Canada, if other measures fail.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A dispatch to the Times from Melbourne says the American liner Ventura, before leaving Sydney, N. S. W., for San Francisco landed all her stores of liquor.

ESCAPED MURDERERS CAUGHT.
LOS ANGELES, Oct. 18.—Herbert Wilson, former evangelist, mail bandit and convicted murderer, Adam Blaszyk, convicted murderer, and Guido Spignola, convicted robber, who broke jail here yesterday, were recaptured today in a home of a former convict.

Central Adirondacks Has Two Inch Fall of Snow

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 18.—A wind storm with a velocity of forty miles an hour is sweeping through the central Adirondacks to-night. It is accompanied by snow. Two inches have fallen.

The hunters who rushed into the woods with the opening of the season welcomed the snow as an aid to their sport, but the high winds had driven them to cover before the end of the day and hunting is practically at a standstill.

HARDING TO CHECK THE LIQUOR RULES

Continued from First Page.

The Supreme Court should pass on the question to-morrow and provide some loophole whereby it would be possible to avoid trouble with foreign countries.

Attorneys for the French shipping interests to-day added to their questionnaires already in the Treasury Department by asking if their clients would be permitted to seal their liquor stores for passengers and crews at the three mile limit in the presence of United States officers and bring them into port where they could be under the supervision of prohibition or customs officers.

It was explained that the French laws require ships to carry the same ration of liquor for their crews that the navy does for its men. This matter was referred to J. J. Britt, chief counsel for the prohibition unit, and he will give a written answer.

French shipping interests through their attorneys also asked for some indication of what the dry agents would do in case a ship failed strictly to observe the law as interpreted by Mr. Daugherty.

Wayne E. Wheeler said the only way for the French, Italian, Spanish and other foreign ships to steer clear of trouble in American waters is to check their liquor at the edge of the zone.

"They must do just like the fellow who enters the Capitol with a mysterious looking package, check it with the door keeper until he comes out," explained Mr. Wheeler.

Mr. Wheeler holds that liquors are transported to embassies and legations here in violation of the spirit of the dry laws of the United States, but he would not have them stopped. The State Department, he says, has allowed liquor to be carried to the embassies and legations.

"Probably this will be continued," said Mr. Wheeler, "but under the provisions of the law all of that except the liquor carried in handbags could be stopped. I am inclined to think there is no law for the handbag feature of it."

Mr. Wheeler is among those preparing to prod the Administration into enforcing the "hovering acts" and to pass legislation to extend the three mile limit for search and seizure. So far as the dry extremists are concerned they believe the United States should go ahead and make its own law.

The company's own description of the photo phonograph follows, as prepared by Louis T. Robinson of the general engineering laboratory:

"The record is made by causing the sound waves to produce vibrations on an exceedingly minute and very delicate mirror. A beam of light, reflected by this mirror strikes a photographic film which is kept in continuous motion. The film when developed shows a band of white with delicate markings on the edges which correspond to the sound which has been reproduced.

BONDED WHISKY FOUND IN WOOL HOUSE SEIZED

Dry Agents Take 114 Cases From Rosedale Mills.

One hundred and fourteen cases of bonded whisky valued at about \$7,000 were seized by dry agents yesterday in a raid on the Rosedale Woolen Mills, 239 Fourth avenue. Joseph Rosenberg of 86 West 119th street and his son, Abraham Rosenberg, 615 West 156th street, were summoned to appear for a hearing before the United States Commissioner.

The Rosedale Mills have been under investigation for several weeks. Dry agents said last night. Posing as a wool buyer, Samuel Kurzman became intimate with the owners, he said, and ascertained he could "purchase liquor in large quantities."

MODERN WIZARDS THRILL EDISON WITH THEIR MAGIC

Continued from First Page.

The pieces and bark flying, and caused a strip of tungsten to be dissipated instantly into gas. In another laboratory Dr. Irving Langmuir showed him the small vacuum tube which is being used experimentally at Radio Central, on Long Island. It is thought to be capable of doing the work of an ordinary alternating current transformer.

Mr. Edison was guided to other rooms, where secrets not yet publicly hinted at were exposed.

"I have seen," he said in the end, "many things. Some I was familiar with and some I was not."

Mr. Edison came to Schenectady yesterday with his wife and son Charles, and forgot his usual bedtime last night as he talked beside a fire with Dr. Langmuir. He was welcomed at the plant this morning by Gerard Swope, the new president of the General Electric Company; E. W. Rice, Jr., honorary chairman of the board of directors; George Morelson, vice-president in charge of the Edison lamp works; A. W. Burchard, president of the International General Electric Company; H. F. T. Erben, works manager, and others. They at once went into the research laboratory, where notable tests are under way, with Dr. W. R. Whitney, the director, as guide and with studio lights set up in every room for camera men "grinding" pictures for the company's records.

Even Sees the Unseen.

Workers in overalls managed to get a good look at the famous visitor and stick to their jobs at the same time. In the basement Edison saw tungsten being manipulated under a heat of 5,300 degrees F. after passing tanks of liquid air, coldest substance. In Dr. Langmuir's own laboratory he chuckled over the largest incandescent lamp in the world—100,000 candle power—made of pyrex glass. In the radio room Chester Rice exhibited a mechanical device which duplicates so that all may see the otherwise unseen waves of radio.

"Takes the place of mathematics, doesn't it?" was Mr. Edison's comment here. The most powerful means of flying electron tube that he saw was of twenty kilowatts. Next they ushered the inventor to Dr. Hoxie's laboratory, where the machine that transfers the human voice to celluloid film and pours it out again, was turning silently.

"Talk into it and in an hour we'll let you hear your own voice," said Dr. Hoxie.

"No, sir," said Mr. Edison, laughing. "I won't even talk into a phonograph." So his son read a message prepared by the father into the horn. After luncheon they heard it reproduced.

"How do you get such a good sound?" said the man who developed the phonograph: "selenium cell?" "Electrons: it's done by an electron tube."

The company's own description of the photo phonograph follows, as prepared by Louis T. Robinson of the general engineering laboratory:

"The record is made by causing the sound waves to produce vibrations on an exceedingly minute and very delicate mirror. A beam of light, reflected by this mirror strikes a photographic film which is kept in continuous motion. The film when developed shows a band of white with delicate markings on the edges which correspond to the sound which has been reproduced.

Corresponds to Original.

"On account of the exceedingly small size of the mirror, its low inertia, &c., it is possible by this means to produce

a sound record which includes the very delicate 'overtones' which give quality to speech and musical sound. This has not been so successfully accomplished by any other method of recording sound waves.

The reproduction of the sound from the film is accomplished by moving the film in front of an exceedingly delicate electrical device which produces an electromotive force which varies with the amount of light that falls upon it. In the past attempts have been made to produce these results by means of selenium cells, but a selenium cell, though it responds to changes in the amount of light which it receives, does not respond with sufficient promptness to produce good results. There is a sluggishness in the response which seriously interferes with the quality of sound which is produced.

By an ingenious combination of vacuum tubes there has been produced an apparatus which responds to variation in the light falling on it with a speed which is so high that it can only be compared with the speed of light itself, or with the speed of propagation of wireless waves in space.

Therefore when this film is moved continuously in front of such a device the device produces an electric current which corresponds very accurately to the original sound wave. This electric current may be used to actuate a telephone or loud speaker. It was actually used recently to operate the radio transmitting station WGY of the General Electric Company. The well known voice of the WGY announcer, "KH," was recorded on a photographic film and sent out by WGY with such accuracy that it was impossible to distinguish it from his voice as ordinarily directly transmitted from the station."

From this contraption they took Mr. Edison down into a courtyard, where a commemorative tablet dedicated "to the world's greatest leader in research" was unveiled. There Dr. Steinmetz, his friend, Steinmetz, as always, wore a thin summer suit and no overcoat. He was bareheaded. Edison rumbled Steinmetz's upstanding hair with his hand and said, "Put on your hat; it's pretty chilly."

"Never wear 'em," said Steinmetz. Eagerly the doctor led the way to his own laboratory, where he rules supreme as chief consulting engineer.

Only 120,000 Volts.

Dr. Steinmetz lighted his long cigar, this being the one place on the grounds where he can smoke. He showed the guest his glass topped table, with type-written experimental data spread under the glass for quick reference and preservation. Urban, the works superintendent, looked out of the window with all blue chip-risky business but with big commercial value ahead. It's gambling in risks, but you've got to gamble to get anywhere."

The vacuum tube? "Ah," Edison said, "that interested me. They never worked with such high voltages in my day. You can't tell where it will end. This pilotron tube means a great advance in radio. It doesn't look as if it can be used in the transmission of power, but maybe it can under certain conditions."

Late in the afternoon there was a reception for Mr. and Mrs. Edison at the Melrose Golf Club. They spent the night at the home of E. W. Rice, Jr., and will motor back to New Jersey to-morrow.

BEDFORD CHAPELS DEDICATED.
Two new chapels at the State Reformatory for Women in Bedford, N. Y., were dedicated yesterday with Catholic, Protestant and Jewish clergymen officiating. The Right Rev. William T. Manning, Episcopal Bishop of New York, assisted in the services.

Men's Hand-Tailored Suits

In a Great Line of Hairlines

Unfinished worsteds—technical term for the finest type of woollens a man can wear—both imported and domestic varieties—shown in carefully chosen collection of blue, gray, brown and novelty hairlines—single or double-breasted—and wholly hand-tailored even though there is no suggestion of it in the price!

\$50.00



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FURNITURE that pleases the woman who selects it need not shock her husband when he pays the bill. The best way to get good furniture and good values is to come to dependable furniture specialists like ourselves.

Dining room suites from \$298 to \$498. We have twenty-one dining room suites below \$500.
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Upholstered sets and individual pieces in corresponding varieties and values.

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Men's UNION SUITS Medium weight; natural color; fine quality wool and cotton mixture. **\$2.95**

Men's UNION SUITS Extra quality; in grey cotton and wool mixtures. **\$3.75**

MEN'S UNION SUITS

Extra quality, in mercerized and wool mixture; in pink, white and natural, **\$5.50**

Men's (Two-letter Monogram)

Pure Linen Handkerchiefs

A most extensive assortment now on hand and awaiting your immediate selection at

\$3 PER BOX OF SIX

THE STORY OF REVILLON FURS



The Ivory Snow Knife

This Eskimo is about to begin building an igloo. He holds in his hand the huge ivory knife with which the blocks of snow are cut. Some Eskimos use commercial snow knives which they buy from the trader. The ivory knife is the more efficient since snow does not stick to it, but the steel knife lasts much longer.

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Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street



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COLORS: CORDOVAN, BLACK, BRONZE, AFRICAN, GRAYS, COCOA, OTTER, BOBOLINK, MANDALAY, CHAUVE, AND THE BRIGHTER SHADES FOR EVENING.

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